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## HANDBOOK

ON

# THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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CONTAINING OFFICIAL INFORMATION REGARDING:

OPENINGS FOR SETTLERS.  
WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.  
COST OF LIVING.  
PASSAGES, FARES, &c.

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ISSUED BY THE  
**OVERSEA SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT**  
(COLONIAL OFFICE),  
3/4, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND, W.C.2.

*Revised to October 1st, 1923.*

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LONDON:  
PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S  
STATIONERY OFFICE

1923.

# THE STANDARD BANK

OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

(with which is incorporated the

AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.)

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Cape Province; to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	-	<u>£10,000,000</u>
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	-	<u>£8,916,660</u>
PAID-UP CAPITAL	- -	<u>£2,229,165</u>
RESERVE FUND	- -	<u>£2,893,335</u>
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UGANDA.

ZANZIBAR.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

BELGIAN CONGO.

The Bank's Officials will be pleased to assist  
intending Settlers with information and advice.





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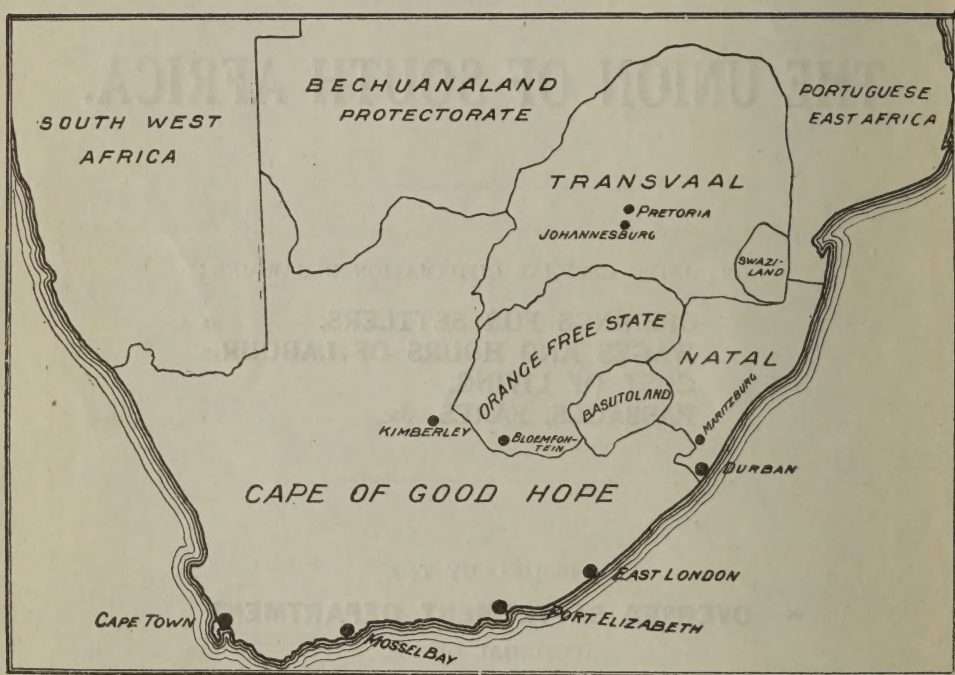
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# **SKETCH MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA.**



PROVINCES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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SOUTH AFRICA

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**FOREWORD.**

**The British Empire covers so wide a range of conditions and climate, and its natural resources are so vast, that there is unlimited scope for development.**

**Its products, industries, and manufactures are also so numerous and varied, that a large choice of occupation and employment is open to settlers.**

**British subjects who desire to leave the United Kingdom are strongly advised therefore to settle within the Empire.**

*unac*



## SOUTH AFRICA.

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## NOTES.

1. This publication is issued for the general guidance of persons desiring to settle in South Africa. At the present time, rates of wages, prices of food, fares, openings for employment, etc., are subject to frequent changes. The information contained in this handbook is, therefore, of a provisional nature.

2. Further information may be had on application to the Oversea Settlement Office, 3/4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.2.

3. Information prepared specially for the use of women and girls is contained in the Official Statement for the use of women who may wish to settle in other parts of the Empire. This statement may be obtained free of charge on application to the Oversea Settlement Office or to any Employment Exchange.

4. Women intending to proceed to South Africa are recommended to get into touch with the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women (3/4, Clements Inn, W.C.2), which acts as the Women's Branch of the Oversea Settlement Office.

5. Settlers who propose to settle on the land are advised to get into touch with the London Committee of the "1820" Memorial Settlers Association, 175, Piccadilly, W.1. The work of this Committee is to select settlers, who are British subjects of character qualified to become successful agriculturists and good citizens, and who have at least £1,500 if single, and £2,000 if married, to enable them to take up land with a good prospect of success, on completion of a preliminary term of instruction. Settlers approved by the London Committee will be able to go to South Africa at a reduced steamer fare. On arriving at Capetown they report themselves to the General Secretary of the Association, who will discuss with them the kind of farming in view and then help them to decide on the best place to start. Before he takes up land on his own account the settler, if he so desires, will go through a course of training. A large number of farmings have agreed to take pupils for two years and to train the prospective settler in the best methods of farming in the Union with free board and all the hospitality their homes can afford. During this period of training the settler's capital is to remain intact.

When the time comes for him to take his next step, he will have acquired considerable experience of South African conditions and should have a sound preliminary understanding of what South African farming means. He can either continue his studies by proceeding to an agricultural college in South Africa or he can set about acquiring a farm or holding of his own. The Association is not a money-making concern and has no dealings in land. It advises all intending settlers not to purchase any land until they have seen it. It also advises all settlers to acquire local knowledge and training before buying their land.



## SOUTH AFRICA.

### Description.

■ The Union of South Africa consists of the Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

There is only one Parliament and each Province has a Provincial Council exercising powers of a more or less local character.

#### (a) Area and Population.

Area in square miles.	Population.		
	Races.	Census, 1921.	Estimated, June 1922.
473,096	White .. ..	1,519,488	1,546,895
	Coloured.. ..	5,409,092	5,509,652
	Total .. ..	6,928,580	7,056,547

The white population is mainly composed of Dutch and British.

(b) *Climate*.—The climate, which is healthy, varies in the different districts according to latitude and altitude. The coast is warm, moist and equable; the midland, cold and dry in winter, and warm in summer; the mountain regions are drier and more bracing. January is generally the hottest and July the coldest month.

#### Openings for Settlers.

Intending settlers in the Union of South Africa are again warned that the continued congestion of the Labour Market there has compelled the Government of the Union to revise the regulations. Notwithstanding repeated warnings that, owing to the conditions of unemployment prevailing there, immigration which was likely to aggravate those conditions would be restricted, immigrants continue to arrive in large numbers who have no employment and who are not possessed of means to maintain themselves. In these circumstances, it is necessary to warn intending immigrants that the provisions of the Immigrants Regulation Act will be strictly enforced. The possession of £20 on landing, which sum was at one time looked upon as a sufficient safeguard for a capable worker, is now regarded as totally inadequate. What is an adequate sum it is not possible to say, but it must be clearly understood that unless the intending immigrant is able to produce to the Immigration Officer at the port of arrival evidence of definite employment supported by an authority from the Union Government for his admission, his entry into the Union will be prohibited.

In the absence of employment, the intending immigrant must establish the fact that he has sufficient capital to maintain himself for a considerable period (at least twelve months) after arrival. Even skilled artisans in the standard trades should note that there is no prospect of employment in sight, and no forecast of a change can be made with any certainty.

The High Commissioner can give no assurance that a person will be allowed to land in the Union; the Immigration Regulations are administered at the Union ports and not in London.

#### (A) FARMERS, FRUIT-GROWERS, &C.

In each of the four provinces there are areas suitable for dairying, hog raising for the bacon factory, poultry farming, maize, tobacco, cotton, ranching for beef production, sheep farming, and the growing of citrus fruit and nearly every sort of deciduous fruit.

Farmers should not start with less than about £2,000 capital in the case of a married man, and £1,500 in the case of a single man. Stock farming is likely to be profitable, in spite of prevailing animal diseases. Fruit farming is also an important industry which deserves attention.



Prospective farmers, who have the capital to acquire and develop land, may obtain training in the Union of South Africa on Government farms at a charge of £50 a year for board, residence and tuition, which amount is refunded on the learner taking up farming.

Full particulars of the position and prospect in each branch of farming, and of training facilities, may be obtained from the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

The 1820 Memorial Settlers Association (175, Piccadilly, W.1.), offers a free course of training to intending settlers with some capital. (See Note 5 on page 5).

#### (B) FARM LABOURERS, GENERAL LABOURERS, ETC.

The labour employed upon farms—whether agricultural or pastoral—is almost exclusively native. Very few farmers would be willing to offer such wages or furnish such accommodation as would satisfy Europeans, for whom, therefore, whether as shepherds or farm labourers, there is, generally speaking, little or no demand.

The same remarks apply to general as to farm labourers. There is very little market for unskilled European labourers; natives are generally employed. There is no opening whatever for men looking for work of a light nature, or for handymen, or for youths without a trade; many such persons are out of work, and have no prospect of getting any.

#### (C) MECHANICS, MINERS, ETC.

The demand for skilled or semi-skilled white labour in South Africa is at present practically non-existent. Persons should on no account go there on the chance of obtaining employment as there is a considerable amount of unemployment in nearly all branches of labour throughout the Union. There is also competition between white and coloured labour in skilled or semi-skilled trades in the Cape Province, and between white and Indian in Natal.

There is serious unemployment also in the mines. Moreover, many men are rejected on arrival on physical grounds. Miners intending to seek work on the Witwatersrand Mines have to submit themselves to a medical examination by the Medical Bureau, and obtain a certificate from that body, not only that they are free from any disease of the lungs and respiratory organs, but that they are in other respects physically fit for underground work, and failure to obtain such a certificate debars them from employment underground. To prevent men, who are not physically fit to undertake such work, from proceeding, arrangements have been made for an unofficial medical examination in London. Particulars can be obtained from the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa.

#### (D) PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.

The Professional Handbook, which can be obtained from the Oversea Settlement Office, is published in four parts, price 6d. each. Part I. contains information with regard to the qualifications necessary in the case of barristers, solicitors; Part II., the medical profession; Part III., teachers, clerks, civil servants; Part IV., auctioneers, engineers, surveyors, architects, police, etc.

#### (E) OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Official appointments are generally filled in South Africa. The High Commissioner in London is only advised of vacancies in exceptional circumstances. In such cases advertisements are inserted in appropriate publications.

The High Commissioner can, however, supply information, on written application, about the following specific classes of appointment in Government or Provincial service, viz., clerical posts, educational posts, and appointments as Veterinary Surgeons, Forest Officers, and to the Police. Practically speaking, the last two classes are open to South Africans only.

#### (F) PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT.

The High Commissioner cannot undertake to bring applicants for private employment into touch with employers, nor has he any special facilities for ascertaining what prospects there may be for such employment.

## Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following are the wages paid in various classes of occupation in December 1922.

Rates of wages vary greatly in different parts of the country and according to the skilled or unskilled nature of the work.

In the country districts workmen are generally provided with board and lodging by their employers. The usual working time is from 8 to 9 hours a day and 5½ hours on Saturday.

### (a) ENGINEERING AND METAL WORKING.

Occupation.	Cape Town.	Port Elizabeth.	East London.	Kimberley.	Pietermaritzburg.	Durban.	Pretoria.	Witwatersrand.	Bloemfontein.
	Per diem. s. d.	Per diem. s. d.	Per diem. s. d.	Per diem. s. d.	Per diem. s. d.	Per diem. s. d.	Per diem. s. d.	Per diem. s. d.	Per diem. s. d.
Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers, Brass-finishers, Copper-smiths, Fitters, Moulders, Pattern-makers, Turners, Electricians and Wiremen .. ..	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 6	20 0	22 0	23 6	20 0	22 4

### (b) BUILDING.

	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.
Bricklayers .. ..	2 9	2 9	2 8	2 9	2 10	3 1	3 4	3 4	3 3
Carpenters .. ..									3 3
Masons .. ..									3 3
Plasterers .. ..									2 10
Plumbers .. ..									2 10
Painters (including Glaziers, Paper-hangers and Sign-writers) and Brush hands .. ..	1 10	2 3½	2 3½	2 5½	2 5	2 8	3 2	3 2	2 10

### (c) PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.
Bookbinders and Rulers .. ..	132 0	132 0	132 0	142 3	132 0	142 3	162 6	162 6	152 3
Lithographers ..									
Compositors .. ..									
Machinists .. ..									
Stereotypers .. ..	145 3	145 3	145 3	156 6	145 3	156 6	178 9	178 9	167 6
Typesetting Machine Operators (Day Shift) .. ..									
Typesetting Machine Operators (Night Shift) .. ..	159 9	159 9	159 9	172 0	159 9	172 0	196 9	196 9	184 3



## Cost of Living.

### (A) RENTS.

The housing shortage in South Africa is very acute, and houses to rent are difficult to find, especially in the larger towns; the position is, however, becoming easier.

The following were the rents per month of houses of from 3-6 rooms ruling in various towns during the month of March, 1922 :—

						£	s.	d.
Cape Town	..	..	..	..	..	4	18	6
Kimberley	..	..	..	..	..	4	18	1
Pretoria	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	10
Pietermaritzburg	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	9
Durban	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	7
Bloemfontein	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	8
East London	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	3
Port Elizabeth	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	8
Witwatersrand	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	5

### (B) FOOD.

The retail prices quoted below are the latest available and represent approximately the average prices prevailing in South Africa in June, 1923 :—

Commodity.	Retail Price in S. Africa.	
	s.	d.
Bacon per lb.	1	10
Beef per lb.	0	7
Bread per 2-lb. loaf	0	7
Butter per lb.	2	1
Cheese per lb.	1	6
Coffee per lb.	1	7
Eggs per doz.	2	5½
Flour per 25 lb.	7	1
Mutton per lb.	0	9
Milk per qt.	0	7
Onions per lb.	0	2½
Potatoes per 14 lb.	2	1
Rice per lb.	0	3¼
Sugar per lb.	0	5½
Tea per lb.	2	9½

*Clothing.*—Clothing is dearer than in the United Kingdom.

### (C) TAXES.

The following income tax is levied :—

*Normal tax.*—From £1 to £24,000, 1s. plus 1/2000 of 1d. for every £ of the amount. Above £24,000, 2s. for every £.

*Abatement.*—The abatement allowed to individuals for the purposes of normal tax consists of the sum of such of the following allowances as are applicable :—

A general allowance of £300.

In respect of premiums paid on policies of insurance up to £50.

In respect of friendly or benefit society subscriptions up to £10.

In respect of each child under 18 years of age maintained by the taxpayer, £50.

In respect of each dependent, £30.

The sum of these allowances is diminished—

- (1) By £1 for every completed £10 of the taxable income in excess of £600 in the case of—
  - (a) Persons married during any portion of the period assessed, and
  - (b) Persons widowed or divorced during the whole of that period who maintained during any portion of it a child under the age of 18 years.
- (2) By £1 for every £1 of the taxable income in excess of £300 in the case of—
  - (a) Single persons (including persons who are widowed or divorced and do not come within the terms of sub-clause (1) (b) above), and
  - (b) Persons who, though married, were separated throughout the period assessed and did not maintain during any portion of that period a child under the age of 18 years.

### Passages and Fares.

#### (A) FREE PASSAGES WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

The Government free passage scheme is now closed; but applications may still be made at any time within one year of release from Service, by persons whose service began before January 1st, 1920, **provided, however, that such Service was not undertaken for a period exceeding three years.**

#### (B) STEAMSHIP LINES AND SAILINGS.

The vessels of the following British Steamship Companies carry passengers from the United Kingdom to South Africa:—

Line.	Head Office.
Aberdeen Line .. ..	87, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.3.
*Blue Funnel Line .. ..	101, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.
Clan Line .. ..	2, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
†Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Lines	5 & 6, Billiter Avenue, E.C.3.
Federal & Shire Lines .. ..	2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
Natal Line .. ..	Bullard, King & Co., 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
†P. & O. Branch Service .. ..	32, Lime Street, E.C.3.
*§J. T. Rennie, Son & Co. .. ..	4, East India Avenue, E.C.3.
Union Castle Line .. ..	3-4, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
*White Star Line .. ..	7, Billiter Square, E.C.3.

*Sailings.*—Particulars as to the despatch of vessels are advertised in the newspapers, or may be obtained from the various shipping companies.

The voyage from England takes about 17 to 20 days to Cape Town (about 6,200 miles), and to Durban 21 to 26 days (about 7,000 miles).

#### (c) FARES.

The following are the latest available fares (Union Castle):—

From British Isles.	Royal Mail Steamships.			Intermediate Steamships. 1st and 3rd Classes only.	
To:—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	3rd Class.
Cape Town ..	£66-89	£47-55	£24-32	£42-66	£19-26
Mossel Bay	£70-93	£51-59	£26-34	£44-68	£21-28
Algoa Bay					
East London ..	£72-95	£53-61	£28-36	£46-70	£23-30
Natal .. ..	£74-97	£55-63	£30-38	£48-72	£23-32

\* First-class only.

† First and second-class only.

‡ Third-class only.

§ Durban, not Cape Town.



*Children.*—Children under 15 years old are charged one-sixteenth of the full fare for each year or part of a year of their age, a child of 15 years counting as an adult; or, by some lines, children from 3 to 12 years are charged half fare, one child under three years travels free (no berth provided), and other children under three years are charged quarter fare.

(D) THIRD CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

**Third Class is the cheapest class of travel at sea, and third class passengers should be prepared to live, for the period of the voyage, at close quarters with a number of fellow-travellers of varied types.**

(E) REGULATIONS FOR EMIGRANT SHIPS.

The Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 and 1906, require British emigrant ships to be seaworthy and have proper accommodation, to furnish good and sufficient food, to provide medicines, and on large ships to carry a surgeon, and in other ways protect the interests of the emigrants. Short summaries of these regulations are posted up in every ship; emigrants who find that they are not being fairly treated should immediately complain. If the ship improperly fails to start on the day contracted for, the emigrant, or any emigration officer on his or her behalf, may claim subsistence money till she does start.

*Working out Passages.*—Settlers cannot work out their passages, except by leave of the shipping companies, which is very seldom given; in any event, persons able to obtain such leave would not be likely to be acceptable on arrival.

*Frauds on Emigrants.*—Any person who by any false representation, fraud, or false pretence, induces or attempts to induce any person to emigrate or to engage a steerage passage in any ship, is liable to fine or imprisonment.

*Passports.*—At present passports must be obtained by all persons leaving the United Kingdom before passages can be booked. Applications for passports must be made to Passport Officer, 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.1.

### Railways.

(A) FARES.

The fares quoted below are the latest available, but are subject to alterations.

The third class is almost exclusively used by natives and coloured persons, and fares are therefore not quoted.

From	To	Miles.	Single fare.					
			1st class.			2nd class.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cape Town .. ..	Kimberley .. ..	647	6	6	3	4	4	3
" .. ..	Port Elizabeth .. ..	839	7	2	6	4	14	3
" .. ..	Bloemfontein .. ..	750	7	3	9	4	16	0
" .. ..	Johannesburg .. ..	956	8	19	0	5	19	6
" .. ..	Pretoria .. ..	1,001	9	7	0	6	4	9
Port Elizabeth ..	Kimberley .. ..	485	4	16	3	3	4	3
" .. ..	Bloemfontein .. ..	450	4	9	6	2	19	9
" .. ..	Johannesburg .. ..	712	6	18	9	4	12	6
" .. ..	Pretoria .. ..	740	7	2	0	4	14	9
East London ..	Johannesburg .. ..	665	6	10	0	4	6	6
" .. ..	Pretoria .. ..	692	6	15	3	4	10	0
Durban .. ..	Johannesburg .. ..	482	4	16	3	3	4	3
" .. ..	Pretoria .. ..	510	5	1	0	3	7	3

**(B) LUGGAGE.**

Each third-class passenger is allowed 50 lb., each second-class passenger 75 lb., and each first-class passenger 100 lb., children from 3 to 12 being allowed half these quantities of free luggage.

**Procedure.****(A) BEFORE SAILING.**

*Clothes and Outfit.*—No large outfit is necessary. Settlers having knives, forks, spoons, bed and table linen, kitchen utensils, sewing machines, light tools, or other small articles or ornaments, should take them, but not heavy furniture nor rough, common tools, as free luggage is limited. Those who intend to proceed up country should take clothing of a strong material, like corduroy, which is not easily torn. Light woollen clothing is worn in most South African towns. All clothes should be taken, especially the following for the voyage and subsequent use.

*For men.*—Two pairs boots, one strong and two light suits, one cloth cap, one pair slippers or canvas shoes, one overcoat, handkerchiefs, six articles of each kind of underclothing, towels, and strong cabin trunk, or shallow box.

*For women.*—Two pairs strong shoes, one warm and two cotton gowns, one close-fitting hat, one pair slippers, one cloak or shawl, handkerchiefs, six articles of each kind of underclothing, sewing materials, towels, and cabin trunk or shallow box.

*For children.*—One warm cloak or greatcoat, two pairs strong shoes, two warm suits, and six to nine articles of each kind of underclothing.

*Caution.*—Those who intend to settle on the higher land away from the coast districts, should understand that they will be exposed to considerable variation of temperature. Although the heat in the summer is great, it is essential to be well equipped with warm clothing in winter, when the cold is often severe, especially at night and in the early morning. The most necessary article is a thoroughly warm garment, which can be discarded in the middle of the day, when the heat is often considerable, even in mid-winter. As the rains are heavy, a mackintosh also is essential.

*Luggage.*—Each third-class passenger is allowed from 15–20 cu. ft. of luggage free, each second-class passenger 20–25 cu. ft., and each first-class passenger 30–40 cu. ft., according to the shipping company by which his passage is booked; children in proportion to their ages. Extra luggage costs 3s. per cu. ft. Two boxes, each 2½ ft. long, 2 ft. broad, and 2 ft. deep, make up 20 cu. ft., and two boxes, each 2½ ft. long, 2 ft. broad, and 1½ ft. deep, make up 15 cu. ft., but boxes of any size will do so long as the permitted quantity is not exceeded. Boxes (which are included in the allowance) required in the cabin should be labelled "Cabin," and should not be more than about 3 ft. long, 2 ft. broad, and 14 in. high.

*Medical Examination by the Board of Trade.*—The medical examination by the Board of Trade doctor prior to departure from this country is solely for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Acts, and does not in any way guarantee the settler against exclusion on arrival on medical or physical grounds.

*Customs Tariff.*—Passengers are warned that Customs Duties are levied upon all articles other than worn personal clothing and personal jewellery in quantities such as any traveller may reasonably be supposed to possess and carry with him for his own use. A passenger can only clear free his own personal clothing and jewellery and those of such members of his family as may accompany him. If he has articles in his baggage belonging to other persons they must be declared and are liable to duty. Furniture and household effects of passengers, whether new or second-hand, are liable to duty; if second-hand and not for sale their value for assessment purposes is the price they would realise if offered for sale in the open market in the country whence exported.



Passengers must especially state if they have in their possession any of the following :—Plants, sugar-cane, seeds, raw cotton, or other vegetable matter and fruit of any description ; living animals, bees, their larvæ or eggs, honey, beeswax, used beehive appliances, opium, cocaine and other habit-forming drugs. These articles are either prohibited from importation or allowed only under restrictions, and non-declaration thereof will render the passenger liable to heavy penalties.

*Money.*—British money is used. Settlers are recommended not to take their money in cash, but either by transference through a bank, or by means of one or more money orders obtainable at any post office here, payable to themselves at a post office in South Africa.

*Vaccination.*—Vaccination was made compulsory in the Union by the Public Health Act, No. 36 of 1919.

#### (B) ON THE VOYAGE.

Food (three meals a day), beds, and bedding, are in all cases included in the fares. Medical attendance is included in the fare of third-class passengers if the illness is caused by the voyage, but it is customary for first and second saloon passengers to pay for such attendance. Passengers are advised to deposit their money, jewellery, and other valuables with the ship's purser for safe keeping.

#### (C) ON LANDING.

Settlers going out under agreement of service should arrange to be met at the port of landing by the employer or his agent, who should have all the documents necessary to satisfy the immigration officer of the suitability of the immigrant. Settlers having friends in South Africa will also do well to communicate with them beforehand.

#### (D) BEST TIME FOR ARRIVING.

Any time of the year is suitable for arriving—September perhaps for preference. December to February are the summer months, the seasons being the opposite to what they are in the United Kingdom.

### **Land.**

#### (A) FREE GRANTS.

No land is granted free of cost within the Union.

#### (B) BUYING LAND

Settlers should be very careful not to buy or rent land from persons about whom they know nothing until, at all events, they have examined the land themselves, or have taken independent advice as to the quality and value, validity of title, encumbrance, unpaid taxes (if any), etc.

### **Education.**

Education is compulsory almost throughout the Union. It is generally provided for by school fees, supplemented by contributions from the State and local rates. Instruction at Government Elementary and Secondary Schools in the Transvaal is free.

University Colleges in each of the Provinces provide for Higher Education. Both English and Dutch are taught.

### Military Service.

All citizens are liable under penalties to undergo a certain period of peace training for military service, and those between their seventeenth and sixtieth years are liable to serve in time of war. In addition to the various forces of the Union, boys between the ages of 13 and 17 are required to become Cadets, unless their parents or guardians object, in all parts of the Union where facilities for proper training can be arranged.

### Immigration Regulations.

*Immigration Regulation Act, 1913.*—Under this Act, Immigration Boards are appointed to determine appeals from persons detained, restricted or arrested, as prohibited immigrants.

Any person wishing to enter the Union may be required to submit to any medical or other examination allowed by the Act which an Immigration Officer may require, and if such person fails to pass he (or she) shall be declared to be a prohibited immigrant.

*Prohibited Immigrants.*—The Immigration Acts and Regulations prohibit the entry into South Africa of any person (a) deemed by the Minister on economic grounds or on account of standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union or any particular Province thereof; (b) who is unable, by reason of deficient education, to read and write any European language to the satisfaction of an immigration officer or, in case of an appeal, to the satisfaction of the Board; and for the purpose of this paragraph Yiddish shall be regarded as a European language; (c) who is likely, if he entered the Union, to become a public charge by reason of infirmity of mind or body, or because he is not in possession for his own use of sufficient means to support himself and such of his dependants as he shall bring with him into the Union; (d) who, from information received from any Government (whether British or Foreign) through official or diplomatic channels, is deemed by the Minister to be an undesirable inhabitant of or visitor to the Union; (e) and (f) of immoral and criminal character; (g) who is an idiot or epileptic, or who is insane or mentally deficient, or who is deaf and dumb, or deaf and blind, or dumb and blind, or otherwise physically afflicted, unless in any such case he or a person accompanying him or some other person give security to the satisfaction of the Minister for his permanent support in the Union, or for his removal therefrom whenever required by the Minister; (h) who is afflicted with leprosy or with any such infectious, contagious, or loathsome or other disease.

### Private Oversea Settlement Agencies and Friendly Societies.

Agency or Society.	Address in London.	Remarks.
*Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women.	3/4, Clements Inn, W.C.2.	This Society is an amalgamation of the principal Women's Emigration Societies with the addition of representatives from Ex-Service Women's Associations and Women's Labour Organizations, and acts as the Women's Branch of the Oversea Settlement Office.
*Salvation Army ..	Migration House, 3, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.	Offers advice as to openings, and organizes through protected parties on ocean and rail. "Popular Hotels" are provided in most of the principal towns.

\* These Agencies or Societies advance money for fares, etc., in necessitous cases.



**Private Oversea Settlement Agencies and Friendly Societies—continued.**

Agency or Society.	Address in London.	Remarks.
Catholic Emigration Society	82, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Advises and gives information to Roman Catholics and promotes the protected emigration of Catholic women and children.
Young Men's Christian Association (Migration Dept.).	13, Russell Square, W.C.1.	Advises and gives information to intending settlers.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.	Provides Chaplains to meet settlers at British and Dominion ports, also to accompany parties on the voyage.
Catholic Federation..	Old Sergeant's Inn, 5, Chancery Lane, W.C.	Arranges for the reception of Roman Catholics.
*Church Emigration Society.	Church House, Dean's Yd., Westminster, S.W.1.	Gives advice and information to members of the Church of England. Passages arranged and introductions given. Passengers met and helped at port of landing by Society's representatives.
*British Dominions Emigration Society.	34, Newark Street, Stepney, E.1.	Gives introductions to the Society's correspondents in the Dominions and grants assistance towards passage money by way of loan in necessitous cases as far as funds permit. Advice and information given on oversea settlement and passages arranged.
*Board of Guardians for Relief of the Jewish Poor.	127, Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate, E.1.	Assists settlers in special cases by paying either in full or part the passage money.
1820 Memorial Settlers' Association	175, Piccadilly, W.1.	Gives advice to intending settlers in S. Africa and offers a course of free training in farming to those with considerable capital.
*Church Army (Over-sea Settlement Department).	15, Waterloo Place, S.W.1.	Assistance towards passage by way of loans is granted in necessitous cases as far as funds permit. Gives advice on oversea settlement and arranges passages to all parts of the Empire.
Church of England Men's Society	Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.	Recommendations given to Churchmen to Branches of the Society, so that they are assured of a welcome.
*Victoria League ..	Settlers' Welcome Committee, 22 Eccleston Sq.	Offers to give settlers (with good references) introduction to Welcome Committees.
Public Schools Employment Bureau.	5, Paper Buildings, Temple.	Gives advice to boys just leaving any school represented at the Headmasters' Conference.

\* These Agencies or Societies advance money for fares, etc., in necessitous cases.

### Hints to Settlers.

1. Don't expect everything to be done in South Africa as it is in the United Kingdom. You can and will have to accustom yourself to new conditions. You must remember that the habits and customs of a country cannot be changed to please new arrivals, and that old residents are more likely than new-comers to know what suits their country best.

2. Don't criticise your new surroundings, or try to make out that things are better done in this country than they are overseas. That is not the way to get on and make friends in your new home.

3. Remember that you must have enough money in your pocket when you land overseas to cover any travelling and other expenses, and, in the event of you not having guaranteed employment, to maintain yourself for at least 12 months after arrival.

4. Don't let strangers know how much money you have brought with you.

5. Don't trust strangers, however friendly they may seem.

6. Don't sell up your home or your business until you know you have definite employment to go to.

7. Members of Trade or Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom should always apply to their own Society for letters of introduction to the corresponding Society in the country to which they are going.

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*All applications for advertising space in the next issue of this publication should be made to Sells Ltd., 168, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.*



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# HANDBOOK ON THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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CONTAINING OFFICIAL INFORMATION REGARDING:

**OPENINGS FOR SETTLERS.  
WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.  
COST OF LIVING.  
PASSAGES, FARES, &c.**

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ISSUED BY THE  
**OVERSEA SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT**

(COLONIAL OFFICE),  
3/4, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND, W.C.2.

*Revised to January 1st, 1924.*

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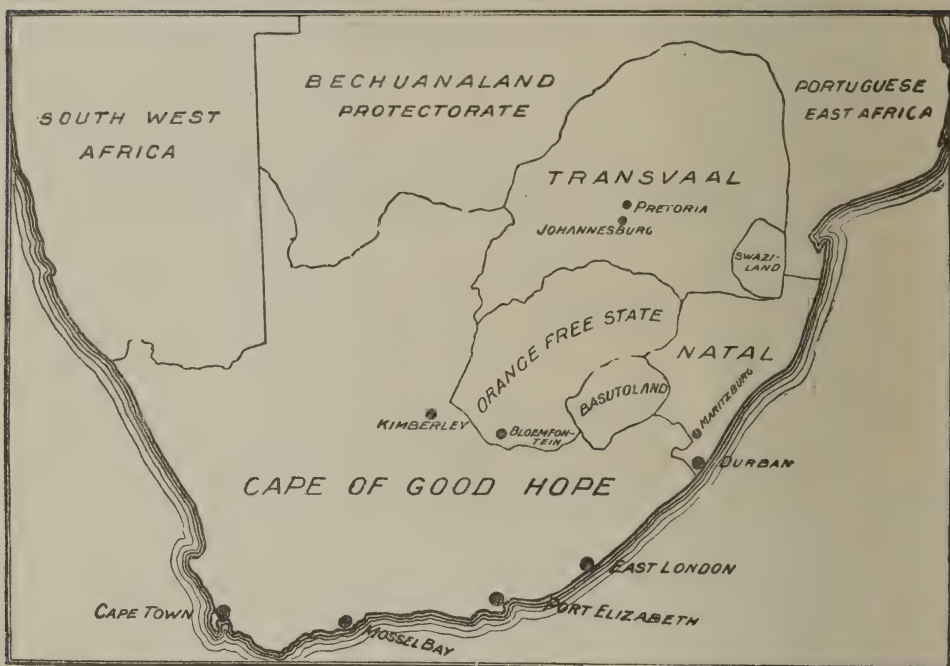
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PROVINCES AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

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## FOREWORD.

The British Empire covers so wide a range of conditions and climate, and its natural resources are so vast, that there is unlimited scope for development.

Its products, industries, and manufactures are also so numerous and varied, that a large choice of occupation and employment is open to settlers.

British subjects who desire to leave the United Kingdom are strongly advised therefore to settle within the Empire.

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FREE HANDBOOKS WILL BE AVAILABLE REGARDING THE VARIOUS DOMINIONS, AND MEN AND WOMEN WITH OVERSEA EXPERIENCE WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE TO GIVE INFORMATION AND ADVICE TO ENQUIRERS.

# SOUTH AFRICA.

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## NOTES.

1. This publication is issued for the general guidance of persons desiring to settle in South Africa. At the present time, rates of wages, prices of food, fares, openings for employment, etc., are subject to frequent changes. The information contained in this handbook is, therefore, of a provisional nature.

2. Further information may be had on application to the Oversea Settlement Office, 3/4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.2., or from the Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

3. Information prepared specially for the use of women and girls is contained in the Official Statement for the use of women who may wish to settle in other parts of the Empire. This statement may be obtained free of charge on application to the Oversea Settlement Office or to any Employment Exchange.

4. Women intending to proceed to South Africa are recommended to get into touch with the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women (3/4, Clements Inn, W.C.2), which acts as the Women's Branch of the Oversea Settlement Office.

5. Settlers who propose to settle on the land are advised to get into touch with the London Committee of the "1820" Memorial Settlers Association, 175, Piccadilly, W.1. The work of this Committee is to select settlers, who are British subjects of character qualified to become successful agriculturists and good citizens, and who have at least £1,500 if single, and £2,000 if married, to enable them to take up land with a good prospect of success, on completion of a preliminary term of instruction. Settlers approved by the London Committee will be able to go to South Africa at a reduced steamer fare. On arriving at Capetown they report themselves to the General Secretary of the Association, who will discuss with them the kind of farming in view and then help them to decide on the best place to start. Before he takes up land on his own account the settler, if he so desires, will go through a course of training. A large number of farmers have agreed to take pupils for two years and to train the prospective settler in the best methods of farming in the Union with free board and all the hospitality their homes can afford. During this period of training the settler's capital is to remain intact.

When the time comes for him to take his next step, he will have acquired considerable experience of South African conditions and should have a sound preliminary understanding of what South African farming means. He can either continue his studies by proceeding to an agricultural college in South Africa or he can set about acquiring a farm or holding of his own. The Association is not a money-making concern and has no dealings in land. It advises all intending settlers not to purchase any land until they have seen it. It also advises all settlers to acquire local knowledge and training before buying their land.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

### Description.

The Union of South Africa consists of the Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

There is only one Parliament and each Province has a Provincial Council exercising powers of a more or less local character.

#### (a) Area and Population.

Area in square miles.	Population.		
	Races.	Census, 1921.	Estimated, June 1922.
473,096	White .. ..	1,519,488	1,546,895
	Coloured .. ..	5,409,092	5,509,652
	Total .. ..	6,928,580	7,056,547

The white population is mainly composed of Dutch and British.

(b) *Climate*.—The climate, which is healthy, varies in the different districts according to latitude and altitude. The coast is warm, moist and equable; the midland, cold and dry in winter, and warm in summer; the mountain regions are drier and more bracing. January is generally the hottest and July the coldest month.

#### Openings for Settlers.

Intending settlers in the Union of South Africa are again warned that the continued congestion of the Labour Market there has compelled the Government of the Union to revise the regulations. Notwithstanding repeated warnings that, owing to the conditions of unemployment prevailing there, immigration which was likely to aggravate those conditions would be restricted, immigrants continue to arrive in large numbers who have no employment and who are not possessed of means to maintain themselves. In these circumstances, it is necessary to warn intending immigrants that the provisions of the Immigrants Regulation Act will be strictly enforced. The possession of £20 on landing, which sum was at one time looked upon as a sufficient safeguard for a capable worker, is now regarded as totally inadequate. What is an adequate sum it is not possible to say, but it must be clearly understood that unless the intending immigrant is able to produce to the Immigration Officer at the port of arrival evidence of definite employment supported by an authority from the Union Government for his admission, his entry into the Union will be prohibited.

In the absence of employment, the intending immigrant must establish the fact that he has sufficient capital to maintain himself for a considerable period (at least twelve months) after arrival. Even skilled artisans in the standard trades should note that there is no prospect of employment in sight, and no forecast of a change can be made with any certainty.

The High Commissioner can give no assurance that a person will be allowed to land in the Union; the Immigration Regulations are administered at the Union ports and not in London.

#### (A) FARMERS, FRUIT-GROWERS, &c.

In each of the four provinces there are areas suitable for dairying, hog raising for the bacon factory, poultry farming, maize, tobacco, cotton, ranching for beef production, sheep farming, and the growing of citrus fruit and nearly every sort of deciduous fruit. Stock farming is likely to be profitable. Fruit farming is also an important industry which deserves attention. Beginners require a moderate capital. Full particulars may be obtained from the High Commissioner.

Prospective farmers, who have the capital to acquire and develop land, may obtain training in the Union of South Africa on Government farms at a charge of £60 a year for board, residence and tuition.

Full particulars of the position and prospect in each branch of farming, and of training facilities, may be obtained from the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

The 1820 Memorial Settlers Association (175, Piccadilly, W.1.), offers a free course of training to intending settlers with some capital. (See Note 5 on page 5).

#### (B) FARM LABOURERS, GENERAL LABOURERS, ETC

The manual labour employed upon farms—whether agricultural or pastoral—is almost exclusively native. Very few farmers would be willing to offer such wages or furnish such accommodation as would satisfy Europeans, for whom, therefore, whether as shepherds or farm labourers, there is, generally speaking, little or no demand.

The same remarks apply to general as to farm labourers. There is very little market for unskilled European labourers; natives are generally employed. There is no opening whatever for men looking for work of a light nature, or for handymen, or for youths without a trade; many such persons are out of work, and have no prospect of getting any.

#### (C) MECHANICS, MINERS, ETC.

The demand for skilled or semi-skilled white labour in South Africa is at present practically non-existent. Persons should on no account go there on the chance of obtaining employment as there is a considerable amount of unemployment in nearly all branches of labour throughout the Union. There is also competition between white and coloured labour in skilled or semi-skilled trades in the Cape Province, and between white and Indian in Natal.

There is serious unemployment also in the mines. Moreover, many men are rejected on arrival on physical grounds. Miners intending to seek work on the Witwatersrand Mines have to submit themselves to a medical examination by the Medical Bureau, and obtain a certificate from that body, not only that they are free from any disease of the lungs and respiratory organs, but that they are in other respects physically fit for underground work, and failure to obtain such a certificate debars them from employment underground. To prevent men, who are not physically fit to undertake such work, from proceeding, arrangements have been made for an unofficial medical examination in London. Particulars can be obtained from the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa.

#### (D) PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.

The Professional Handbook, which can be obtained from the Oversea Settlement Office, is published in four parts, price 6d. each. Part I. contains information with regard to the qualifications necessary in the case of barristers, solicitors; Part II., the medical profession; Part III., teachers, clerks, civil servants; Part IV., auctioneers, engineers, surveyors, architects, police, etc.

#### (E) OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Official appointments are generally filled in South Africa. The High Commissioner in London is only advised of vacancies in exceptional circumstances. In such cases advertisements are inserted in appropriate publications.

The High Commissioner can, however, supply information, on written application, about the following specific classes of appointment in Government or Provincial service, viz., clerical posts, educational posts, and appointments as Veterinary Surgeons, Forest Officers, and to the Police. Practically speaking, the last two classes are open to South Africans only.

#### (F) PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT.

The High Commissioner cannot undertake to bring applicants for private employment into touch with employers, nor has he any special facilities for ascertaining what prospects there may be for such employment.

#### (G) WOMEN AND GIRLS.

See notes 3 and 4 on page 5.



## Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following are the wages paid in various classes of occupation in December 1922.

Rates of wages vary greatly in different parts of the country and according to the skilled or unskilled nature of the work.

In the country districts workmen are generally provided with board and lodging by their employers. The usual working time is from 8 to 9 hours a day and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours on Saturday.

### (a) ENGINEERING AND METAL WORKING.

Occupation.	Cape Town.	Port Elizabeth.	East London	Kimberley.	Pietermaritzburg.	Durban.	Pretoria.	Witwatersrand.	Bloemfontein.
	Per diem. s. d.	Per diem. s. d.	Per diem. s. d.	Per diem. s. d.	Per diem. s. d.	Per diem. s. d.	Per diem. s. d.	Per diem. s. d.	Per diem. s. d.
Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers, Brass-finishers, Copper-smiths, Fitters, Moulders, Pattern-makers, Turners, Electricians and Wiremen .. ..	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 6	20 0	22 0	23 6	20 0	22 4

### (b) BUILDING.

	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.	Per hour. s. d.
Bricklayers .. ..	2 9	2 9	2 8	2 9	2 10	3 1	3 4	3 4	3 3
Carpenters .. ..									3 3
Masons .. ..									3 3
Plasterers .. ..									2 10
Plumbers .. ..									2 10
Painters (including Glaziers, Paperhangers and Sign-writers) and Brush hands .. ..	1 10	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5	2 8	3 2	3 2	2 10

### (c) PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.	Per week. s. d.
Bookbinders and Rulers .. ..	132 0	132 0	132 0	142 3	132 0	142 3	162 6	162 6	152 3
Lithographers .. ..									
Compositors .. ..									
Machinists .. ..									
Stereotypers .. ..									
Typesetting Machine Operators (Day Shift) .. ..	145 3	145 3	145 3	156 6	145 3	156 6	178 9	178 9	167 6
Typesetting Machine Operators (Night Shift) .. ..	159 9	159 9	159 9	172 0	159 9	172 0	196 9	196 9	184 3

### Cost of Living.

#### (A) RENTS.

The housing shortage in South Africa is very acute, and houses to rent are difficult to find, especially in the larger towns; the position is, however, becoming easier.

The following were the rents per month of houses of from 3-6 rooms ruling in various towns during the month of July, 1923 :—

	£	s.	d.
Cape Town .. .. .	5	1	11
Kimberley .. .. .	5	1	10
Pretoria .. .. .	8	8	9
Pietermaritzburg.. ..	4	19	3
Durban .. .. .	7	2	11
Bloemfontein .. .. .	7	17	6
East London .. .. .	5	9	5
Port Elizabeth .. .. .	4	10	11
Witwatersrand .. .. .	7	8	6

#### (B) FOOD.

The retail prices quoted below are the latest available and represent approximately the average prices prevailing in South Africa in October, 1923 :—

Commodity.	Retail Price in S. Africa.		
	s.	d.	
Bacon per lb. .. .. .	1	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Beef per lb. .. .. .	0	7	
Bread per 2-lb. loaf .. ..	0	7	
Butter per lb. .. .. .	2	9	
Cheese per lb. .. .. .	1	8	
Coffee per lb. .. .. .	1	7	
Eggs per doz. .. .. .	1	5	
Flour per 25 lb. .. .. .	6	10	
Mutton per lb. .. .. .	0	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Milk per qt. .. .. .	0	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Onions per lb. .. .. .	0	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
Potatoes per 14 lb. .. ..	2	5	
Rice per lb. .. .. .	0	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Sugar per lb. .. .. .	0	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Tea per lb. .. .. .	2	9	

*Clothing.*—Clothing is dearer than in the United Kingdom.

#### (C) TAXES.

The following income tax is levied :—

*Normal tax.*—From £1 to £24,000, 1s. plus 1/2000 of 1d. for every £ of the amount. Above £24,000, 2s. for every £.

*Abatement.*—The abatement allowed to individuals for the purposes of normal tax consists of the sum of such of the following allowances as are applicable :—

A general allowance of £300.

In respect of premiums paid on policies of insurance up to £50.

In respect of friendly or benefit society subscriptions up to £10.

In respect of each child under 18 years of age maintained by the taxpayer, £50.

In respect of each dependent, £30.

The sum of these allowances is diminished—

- (1) By £1 for every completed £10 of the taxable income in excess of £600 in the case of—

- (a) Persons married during any portion of the period assessed, and
- (b) Persons widowed or divorced during the whole of that period who maintained during any portion of it a child under the age of 18 years.

(2) By £1 for every £1 of the taxable income in excess of £300 in the case of—

- (a) Single persons (including persons who are widowed or divorced and do not come within the terms of sub-clause (1) (b) above), and
- (b) Persons who, though married, were separated throughout the period assessed and did not maintain during any portion of that period a child under the age of 18 years.

#### (D) INCOME TAX PAYABLE ON ARMY PENSIONS.

Pensions paid from British funds (except disability or wounds pensions, which are specially exempt from tax) are liable to British Income Tax, which is deducted in the usual course before payment. Where, however, the income is also subject to Dominion Income Tax, relief from British Tax can be claimed to the extent of half the British rate. Applications for relief must be made upon forms obtainable from the Chief Inspector of Taxes, Cecil Chambers, 86, Strand, London, W.C.

Pensions paid from Indian Army Funds are not taxable either in India or in the United Kingdom when the pensioner resides in some other part of the Empire.

### Passages and Fares.

#### (A) STEAMSHIP LINES AND SAILINGS.

The vessels of the following British Steamship Companies carry passengers from the United Kingdom to South Africa:—

Line.	Head Office.
Aberdeen Line .. .. .	7, Billiter Square, E.C.3, and 14, Waterloo Place, S.W.1,
*Blue Funnel Line .. .. .	8, Billiter Square, E.C.3.
Clan Line .. .. .	2, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
†Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Lines	5 & 6, Billiter Avenue, E.C.3.
Federal & Shire Lines .. .. .	2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
Natal Line .. .. .	Bullard, King & Co., 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
‡P. & O. Branch Service .. .. .	32, Lime Street, E.C.3.
*§J. T. Rennie, Son & Co. .. .. .	1, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
Union Castle Line .. .. .	3-4, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
*White Star Line .. .. .	38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, and 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

*Sailings.*—Particulars as to the despatch of vessels are advertised in the newspapers, or may be obtained from the various shipping companies.

The voyage from England takes about 17 to 20 days to Cape Town (about 6,200 miles), and to Durban 21 to 26 days (about 7,000 miles).

#### (B) FARES.

The following are the latest available fares (Union Castle):—

From British Isles.		Royal Mail Steamships.			Intermediate Steamships. 1st and 3rd Classes only.	
To:—		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	3rd Class.
Cape Town ..		£66-89	£47-55	£24-32	£42-66	£19-26
Mossel Bay	}	£70-93	£51-59	£26-34	£44-68	£21-28
Algoa Bay						
East London ..		£72-95	£53-61	£28-36	£46-70	£23-30
Natal .. ..		£74-97	£55-63	£30-38	£48-72	£23-32

\* First-class only.

† First and second-class only.

‡ Third-class only.

§ Durban, not Cape Town.



*Children.*—Children under 15 years old are charged one-sixteenth of the full fare for each year or part of a year of their age, a child of 15 years counting as an adult; or, by some lines, children from 3 to 12 years are charged half fare, one child under three years travels free (no berth provided), and other children under three years are charged quarter fare.

#### (C) THIRD CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

**Third Class is the cheapest class of travel at sea, and third class passengers should be prepared to live, for the period of the voyage, at close quarters with a number of fellow-travellers of varied types.**

#### (D) REGULATIONS FOR EMIGRANT SHIPS.

The Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 and 1906, require British emigrant ships to be seaworthy and have proper accommodation, to furnish good and sufficient food, to provide medicines, and on large ships to carry a surgeon, and in other ways protect the interests of the emigrants. Short summaries of these regulations are posted up in every ship; emigrants who find that they are not being fairly treated should immediately complain. If the ship improperly fails to start on the day contracted for, the emigrant, or any emigration officer on his or her behalf, may claim subsistence money till she does start.

*Working out Passages.*—Settlers cannot work out their passages, except by leave of the shipping companies, which is very seldom given; in any event, persons able to obtain such leave would not be likely to be acceptable on arrival.

*Frauds on Emigrants.*—Any person who by any false representation, fraud, or false pretence, induces or attempts to induce any person to emigrate or to engage a steerage passage in any ship, is liable to fine or imprisonment.

*Passports.*—At present passports must be obtained by all persons leaving the United Kingdom before passages can be booked. Applications for passports must be made to Passport Officer, 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.1.

### Railways.

#### (A) FARES.

The fares quoted below are the latest available, but are subject to alterations.

The third class is almost exclusively used by natives and coloured persons, and fares are therefore not quoted.

From	To	Miles.	Single fare	
			1st class.	2nd class.
Cape Town .. ..	Kimberley .. ..	647	£ s. d. 6 6 3	£ s. d. 4 4 3
	Port Elizabeth .. ..	839	7 2 6	4 14 3
	Bloemfontein .. ..	750	7 3 9	4 16 0
	Johannesburg .. ..	956	8 19 0	5 19 6
	Pretoria .. ..	1,001	9 7 0	6 4 9
Port Elizabeth .. ..	Kimberley .. ..	485	4 16 3	3 4 3
	Bloemfontein .. ..	450	4 9 6	2 19 9
	Johannesburg .. ..	712	6 18 9	4 12 6
	Pretoria .. ..	740	7 2 0	4 14 9
East London .. ..	Johannesburg .. ..	665	6 10 0	4 6 6
	Pretoria .. ..	692	6 15 3	4 10 0
Durban .. ..	Johannesburg .. ..	482	4 16 3	3 4 3
	Pretoria .. ..	510	5 1 0	3 7 3

**(B) LUGGAGE.**

Each third-class passenger is allowed 50 lb., each second-class passenger 75 lb., and each first-class passenger 100 lb., children from 3 to 12 being allowed half these quantities of free luggage.

**Procedure.****(A) BEFORE SAILING.**

*Clothes and Outfit.*—No large outfit is necessary. Settlers having knives, forks, spoons, bed and table linen, kitchen utensils, sewing machines, light tools, or other small articles or ornaments, should take them, but not heavy furniture nor rough, common tools, as free luggage is limited. Those who intend to proceed up country should take clothing of a strong material, like corduroy, which is not easily torn. Light woollen clothing is worn in most South African towns. **All clothes should be taken**, especially the following for the voyage and subsequent use.

*For men.*—Two pairs boots, one strong and two light suits, one cloth cap, one pair slippers or canvas shoes, one overcoat, handkerchiefs, six articles of each kind of underclothing, towels, and strong cabin trunk, or shallow box.

*For women.*—Two pairs strong shoes, one warm and two cotton dresses, one close-fitting and one broad-brimmed hat, one pair slippers or canvas shoes, one warm and one light coat, handkerchiefs, six articles of each kind of underclothing, sewing materials, towels, and cabin trunk or shallow box.

*For children.*—One warm coat or greatcoat, two pairs strong shoes, two warm suits or dresses, and six to nine articles of each kind of underclothing.

*Caution.*—Those who intend to settle on the higher land away from the coast districts, should understand that they will be exposed to considerable variation of temperature. Although the heat in the summer is great, it is essential to be well equipped with warm clothing in winter, when the cold is often severe, especially at night and in the early morning. The most necessary article is a thoroughly warm garment, which can be discarded in the middle of the day, when the heat is often considerable, even in mid-winter. As the rains are heavy, a mackintosh also is essential.

*Luggage.*—Each third-class passenger is allowed from 15–20 cu. ft. of luggage free, each second-class passenger 20–25 cu. ft., and each first-class passenger 30–40 cu. ft., according to the shipping company by which his passage is booked; children in proportion to their ages. Extra luggage costs 3s. per cu. ft. Two boxes, each  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. long, 2 ft. broad, and 2 ft. deep, make up 20 cu. ft., and two boxes, each  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. long, 2 ft. broad, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep, make up 15 cu. ft., but boxes of any size will do so long as the permitted quantity is not exceeded. Boxes (which are included in the allowance) required in the cabin should be labelled "Cabin," and should not be more than about 3 ft. long, 2 ft. broad, and 14 in. high.

*Medical Examination by the Board of Trade.*—The medical examination by the Board of Trade doctor prior to departure from this country is solely for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Acts, and does not in any way guarantee the settler against exclusion on arrival on medical or physical grounds.

*Customs Tariff.*—Passengers are warned that Customs Duties are levied upon all articles other than worn personal clothing and personal jewellery in quantities such as any traveller may reasonably be supposed to possess and carry with him for his own use. A passenger can only clear free his own personal clothing and jewellery and those of such members of his family as may accompany him. If he has articles in his baggage belonging to other persons they must be declared and are liable to duty. Furniture and household effects of passengers, whether new or second-hand, are liable to duty; if second-hand and not for sale their value for assessment purposes is the price they would realise if offered for sale in the open market in the country whence exported.

Passengers must especially state if they have in their possession any of the following :—Plants, sugar-cane, seeds, raw cotton, or other vegetable matter and fruit of any description ; living animals, bees, their larvæ or eggs, honey, beeswax, used beehive appliances, opium, cocaine and other habit-forming drugs. These articles are either prohibited from importation or allowed only under restrictions, and non-declaration thereof will render the passenger liable to heavy penalties.

*Money.*—British money is used. Settlers are recommended not to take their money in cash, but either by transference through a bank, or by means of one or more money orders obtainable at any post office here, payable to themselves at a post office in South Africa.

*Vaccination.*—Vaccination was made compulsory in the Union by the Public Health Act, No. 36 of 1919.

#### (B) ON THE VOYAGE.

Food (three meals a day), beds, and bedding, are in all cases included in the fares. Medical attendance is included in the fare of third-class passengers if the illness is caused by the voyage, but it is customary for first and second saloon passengers to pay for such attendance. Passengers are advised to deposit their money, jewellery, and other valuables with the ship's purser for safe keeping.

#### (C) ON LANDING.

Settlers going out under agreement of service should arrange to be met at the port of landing by the employer or his agent, who should have all the documents necessary to satisfy the immigration officer of the suitability of the immigrant. Settlers having friends in South Africa will also do well to communicate with them beforehand.

#### (D) BEST TIME FOR ARRIVING.

Any time of the year is suitable for arriving—September perhaps for preference. December to February are the summer months, the seasons being the opposite to what they are in the United Kingdom.

### Land.

#### (A) FREE GRANTS.

No land is granted free of cost within the Union.

#### (B) BUYING LAND.

Settlers should be very careful not to buy or rent land from persons about whom they know nothing until, at all events, they have examined the land themselves, or have taken independent advice as to the quality and value, validity of title, encumbrance, unpaid taxes (if any), etc.

### Education.

Education is compulsory almost throughout the Union. It is generally provided for by school fees, supplemented by contributions from the State and local rates. Instruction at Government Elementary and Secondary Schools in the Transvaal is free.

University Colleges in each of the Provinces provide for Higher Education. Both English and Dutch are taught.



### Military Service.

All citizens are liable under penalties to undergo a certain period of peace training for military service, and those between their seventeenth and sixtieth years are liable to serve in time of war. In addition to the various forces of the Union, boys between the ages of 13 and 17 are required to become Cadets, unless their parents or guardians object, in all parts of the Union where facilities for proper training can be arranged.

### Immigration Regulations.

*Immigration Regulation Act, 1913.*—Under this Act, Immigration Boards are appointed to determine appeals from persons detained, restricted or arrested, as prohibited immigrants.

Any person wishing to enter the Union may be required to submit to any medical or other examination allowed by the Act which an Immigration Officer may require, and if such person fails to pass he (or she) shall be declared to be a prohibited immigrant.

*Prohibited Immigrants.*—The Immigration Acts and Regulations prohibit the entry into South Africa of any person (a) deemed by the Minister on economic grounds or on account of standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union or any particular Province thereof; (b) who is unable, by reason of deficient education, to read and write any European language to the satisfaction of an immigration officer or, in case of an appeal, to the satisfaction of the Board; and for the purpose of this paragraph Yiddish shall be regarded as a European language; (c) who is likely, if he entered the Union, to become a public charge by reason of infirmity of mind or body, or because he is not in possession for his own use of sufficient means to support himself and such of his dependants as he shall bring with him into the Union; (d) who, from information received from any Government (whether British or Foreign) through official or diplomatic channels, is deemed by the Minister to be an undesirable inhabitant of or visitor to the Union; (e) and (f) of immoral and criminal character; (g) who is an idiot or epileptic, or who is insane or mentally deficient, or who is deaf and dumb, or deaf and blind, or dumb and blind, or otherwise physically afflicted, unless in any such case he or a person accompanying him or some other person give security to the satisfaction of the Minister for his permanent support in the Union, or for his removal therefrom whenever required by the Minister; (h) who is afflicted with leprosy or with any such infectious, contagious, or loathsome or other disease.

### Private Oversea Settlement Agencies and Friendly Societies.

Agency or Society.	Address in London.	Remarks.
*Board of Guardians for Relief of the Jewish Poor.	127, Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate, E.1.	Assists settlers in special cases by paying either in full or part the passage money.
*British Dominions Emigration Society.	34, Newark Street, Stepney, E.1.	Gives introductions to the Society's correspondents in the Dominions and grants assistance to married men with families, towards passage money by way of loan in necessitous cases as far as funds permit. Advice and information given on oversea settlement and passages arranged.
Catholic Emigration Committee (Society of St. Vincent de Paul).	82, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Gives information and advice to Roman Catholics as well as introductions at ports of arrival.
Catholic Federation..	Old Sergeant's Inn, 5, Chancery Lane, W.C.	Arranges for the reception of Roman Catholics.

\* These Agencies or Societies advance money for fares, etc., in necessitous cases.

**Private Oversea Settlement Agencies and Friendly Societies—continued.**

Agency or Society.	Address in London.	Remarks.
Catholic Women's League.	116, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Advises Roman Catholics and promotes protected emigration of women and children, and arranges for reception.
*Church Army (Over-sea Settlement Department).	25, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.	Assistance towards passage by way of loans is granted in necessitous cases as far as funds permit. Gives advice on oversea settlement and arranges passages to all parts of the Empire.
*Church Emigration Society.	Church House, Dean's Yd., Westminster, S.W.1.	Gives advice and information to members of the Church of England. Passages arranged and introductions given. Passengers met and helped at port of landing by Society's representatives.
Church of England Men's Society	Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.	Recommendations given to Churchmen to Branches of the Society, so that they are assured of a welcome.
Methodist Brotherhood.	1, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.	Appointed by the Methodist Conference to act in all matters concerning the settlement overseas of Wesleyans, Primitive and United Methodists.
Public Schools Employment Bureau.	5, Paper Buildings, Temple.	Gives advice to boys just leaving any school represented at the Headmasters' Conference.
*Salvation Army ..	Migration House, 3, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.	Offers advice as to openings, and organizes through protected parties on ocean and rail. "Popular Hotels" are provided in most of the principal towns.
*Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women.	3/4, Clements Inn, W.C.2.	This Society is an amalgamation of the principal Women's Emigration Societies with the addition of representatives from Ex-Service Women's Associations and Women's Labour Organizations, and acts as the Women's Branch of the Oversea Settlement Office.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.	Provides Chaplains to meet settlers at British and Dominion ports, also to accompany parties on the voyage.
*Victoria League ..	Settlers' Welcome Committee, 22 Eccleston Sq.	Offers to give settlers (with good references) introduction to Welcome Committees.
Young Men's Christian Association (Migration Dept.).	13, Russell Square, W.C.1.	Advises and gives information to intending settlers.
1820 Memorial Settlers' Association	175, Piccadilly, W.1.	Gives advice to intending settlers in S. Africa and offers a course of free training in farming to those with considerable capital.

\* These Agencies or Societies advance money for fares, etc., in necessitous cases.

### Hints to Settlers.

1. Don't expect everything to be done in South Africa as it is in the United Kingdom. You can and will have to accustom yourself to new conditions. You must remember that the habits and customs of a country cannot be changed to please new arrivals, and that old residents are more likely than new-comers to know what suits their country best.

2. Don't criticise your new surroundings, or try to make out that things are better done in this country than they are overseas. That is not the way to get on and make friends in your new home.

3. Remember that you must have enough money in your pocket when you land overseas to cover any travelling and other expenses, and, in the event of you not having guaranteed employment, to maintain yourself for at least 12 months after arrival.

4. Don't let strangers know how much money you have brought with you.

5. Don't trust strangers, however friendly they may seem.

6. Don't sell up your home or your business until you know you have definite employment to go to.

7. Members of Trade or Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom should always apply to their own Society for letters of introduction to the corresponding Society in the country to which they are going.

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